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HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT
ARMY HIGH COMMAND
(1941 - 45)

By

Walther v. Quendell, Generalleutnant a.D.

Editor : H. Heitman
Reviewer: H. Heitman

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MEMORANDUM FOR: CHIEF, FOREIGN MILITARY STUDIES BRANCH

SUBJECT : Reviewer's Evaluation of MS # P-041 aa, Vol XXVII, "Headquarters Commandant, Army High Command"

1. Combined edit and review of MS # P-041 aa, Vol XXVII, was completed this date.

2. The author, who was Headquarters Commandant from 1941 - 1945, describes his mission and the general organization at Army High Command Headquarters. No information is given that might be of any use.

3. The manuscript is part of the study on the German High Command, which consists of 26 volumes. A synopsis of the contents of the entire study is available in MS # T-111, prepared in the OCMH.

4. Reproduction is not recommended.

H. HEITMAN
Consultant & Analyst

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I. ORGANIZATION

The organisation of the headquarters of the Army High Command can be seen from the organisational chart attached to this manuscript. Only essential features are shown, details, especially within the individual departments, having been omitted for the sake of clarity. All statements are made from memory, since no records were available.

The shaded sections in the chart represent the command group of the Army General Staff, which was directly under the command of the Chief of the Army General Staff and handled all problems specifically bearing on the conduct of operations.

The various branches are listed on pages 20-21 together with their functions.

It goes without saying that the organization was always in a state of flux, and that many changes occurred during the war. However, it is not possible to describe these changes without reference to records.

II. HEADQUARTERS COMMANDANT

When I assumed duties as Headquarters Commandant on 1 October 1941, the headquarters had been on the shores of Lake Mauer, in East Prussia, for the past four months to conduct operations on the Russian front. Field Marshal von Brauchitsch was still in command as Commander-in-Chief of the Army. His Chief of the Army General Staff was Generaloberst Halder. The headquarters was in a camp in the Mauer forest between Rastenburg and Angerburg, about fifteen kilometers distant from Hitler's Headquarters, which was likewise in a forest camp situated at a point close to and northeast of Rastenburg. Both camps were on the Rastenburg - Angerburg railroad, which was thus the shortest line of communication and as such was used for routine traffic between the two headquarters.

The camp in the Mauerwald forest was divided into two sections, Section Fritz and Section Quelle, separated from each other by the Rosengarten - Angerburg road. All headquarters sections of the Army General Staff were in Section Fritz with the exception of the Supply and Administration Officer and the headquarters sections operating under him, which were in Section Quelle.

These two camp sections were not large enough to contain all the necessary installations and troops, and to facilitate concealment, protection against air attacks and for supply reasons it was not considered advisable to concentrate them all in one forest area. Therefore, additional permanent-type peacetime casernes and military installations as well as temporary camps had been included to accommodate the entire personnel of the headquarters so that the entire

Lake Mauer - Drengfurt - Angerburg - Schwenten - Loetzen area, or the entire area around the northern shores of Lake Mauer and the eastern shores of Lake Schwentsait was involved. The field headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the SS was also in this area, whereas the Luftwaffe High Command had its headquarters in the Goldap - Rominten area. Although contact was maintained with these two commands they were independent in all respects.

In the Mauerwald forest camp the personnel were billeted in wooden barracks under high trees, surrounded by water and swamps. The Commander-in-Chief and the Chief of the Army General Staff lived and worked with them under the same conditions. Gnats were a nuisance in the summer, mosquito nets and screen windows proving an inadequate protection. On cloudy days electric light was necessary to provide sufficient light for map tables and typewriters. Many of the 1,500 men who worked here continually day and night did not get out of the forest for weeks on end, and an hour of rest by the shore of the great lake or on the banks of the canal at the edge of the forest was a great pleasure to them. There, the Headquarters Commandant had installed a boat station, a swimming pool, and football and Faustball * fields.

A bus and railway shuttle service from Rosengarten - Camp Section Fritz in the Mauer forest - Angerburg - Schwenten - Loetzen provided the necessary connection between the most important points of the headquarters. Motor boats were also used to cross the lake, since the distance from the Mauer forest to Loetzen was about thirty kilometers.

* A popular game in Germany in which the teams punch an inflated ball across a net dividing them.

An airforce wing, including numerous liaison planes, was assigned to the headquarters to maintain the main courier traffic with the army groups, with Berlin, Helsinki, Budapest, Athens, Rome and so forth. The airfield was near Loetzen; an airfield for Storch * liaison airplanes was also available at the edge of the Mauer forest for short-distance traffic.

The headquarters had a power plant of its own for light and power current, as well as a pumping station for the water supply. The food in the big forest camp was prepared in two large electrically equipped kitchens, each with a cooking capacity for 1,000 men. All members of the forest camp obtained their food from these kitchens. The camp also had its own slaughter-house and a bakery, as well as a diary, all of which were managed by the Intendant ** of the Chief of Army Supply and Administration, the work being handled by regular, motorized units of the Army supply services. This made the headquarters independent of the surrounding country. The installations of the headquarters that were in casernes and groups of temporary-type buildings at Angerburg and Loetzen were likewise independent of outside sources. Though water, light and power current were supplied by the municipal works, electrical aggregates and pumps had been installed, so that they could be independent at any given time.

The Jaegerhoehe hotel on Lake Schwenzait had been transformed into

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* A special type of plane requiring only a very small landing and take-off area.

** A civilian official in the administrative services ranking as a colonel.

a guest house for visitors and persons on official business who had to stay overnight. Hotels had also been requisitioned in Angerburg and Loetzen to accomodate persons attending meetings and conferences.

Certain headquarters branches had remained at the Army High Command base camp in the troop camp at Zossen, south of Berlin, among them was the Foreign Armies Intelligence Branch (West), since its mission was concerned mainly with the western theaters of war. The foreign military attachés were also still in Berlin in 1943, and only came to East Prussia for special conferences and discussions. For this reason, the Attaché Branch also had remained in Camp Zeppelin (the camouflage name for the base camp at Zossen) with only one liaison officer and a small staff at the headquarters in East Prussia. Later, when the air situation made it necessary, the military attachés of Germany's allies were given alternate accomodations at Mellensee, south of Rangsdorf, in the southern outskirts of Berlin. The distance from Mellensee to Camp Zeppelin was only seven or eight kilometers.

When von Branchitsch resigned his post as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in November 1941 and Hitler assumed that post, General Halder, as Chief of Army General Staff remained at the head of the Army High Command headquarters. He remained in his old offices and proceeded to Hitler's headquarters daily to discuss the situation and receive orders, generally traveling by electric trolly on the one-track Angerburg - Rastenburg railway line which, as described above, connected the two camps. The journey took about twenty-five minutes. The line was closed to all other traffic.

The discussions at Hitler's headquarters usually took place in the evening and lasted several hours. After his return from Hitler's headquarters, the Chief of Staff had to hold conferences, issue orders, discuss with his Operations Branch and other departments the situation reports submitted by the various army groups, so that he daily worked until late at night. The chiefs of the various branches were so tied down by their responsible work that they probably never left the forest except on official journeys, restricting their movements otherwise to the narrow space of office, bedroom and mess. Since the extremely responsible work of these chiefs was done behind a multiple screen of secret field police and intelligence agents, few other people employed at the headquarters could have an idea of that work or could make detailed observations of what went on. A special group of secret field police, about sixty strong, surrounded these quarters on guard and patrol duty day and night, partly as physical protection and partly to maintain security. It was only with a special pass and after a personal check that outsiders could be admitted to the working premises of the Chief of the General Staff and the command group.

All important conferences with the Wehrmacht High Command or Hitler took place at Wolfsschanze *. Conferences with subordinate agencies, such as army groups and rear echelons of the Army High Command, or of the Commander of the Replacement Training Army took place in special conference rooms in the area of the headquarters secured by the police,

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* The code designation for Hitler's headquarters in East Prussia.

without any possibility of admittance for non-participants. Even the Headquarters Commandant was bound by these strict regulations, and, therefore, had no insight into this part of the work at headquarters. In addition, his own responsibilities were so numerous and variegated that he had no time for any but his own affairs. After the resignation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, important military and political receptions were held at Hitler's headquarters, no longer at headquarters of the Army High Command.

For better and more convenient communication between Army High Command headquarters and Berlin, as the capital and seat of the central government agencies as well as of the Commander of the Replacement Training Army, a train service with sleeper coaches was scheduled from Berlin (Schlesischer Bahnhof) to Rastenburg (Hitler's headquarters) and to Angerburg (Army High Command headquarters). One train started from Berlin and one from Angerburg each evening and arrived at its destination on the next morning. This special official train service was also used by members of Hitler's headquarters, the field headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the SS, Luftwaffe headquarters, and by the Foreign Ministry. In addition there was regular courier plane traffic from Loetzen to Rangsdorf, south of Berlin, and Staaken, west of Berlin, from where relays departed to north, south and west. The installation of this courier plane service was the responsibility of the Headquarters Commandant.

In the summer of 1942, the high command decided to move nearer to the eastern front. After proper reconnaissance and copious construction

work, new sites were established both for Hitler's headquarters and for the Army High Command within a few months in and around Winniza, on the middle reaches of the Boug River in Ukraine. Hitler's headquarters moved into a camp of wooden barracks and bunkers in a forest north of the city, while an entire section of the city of Winniza, the University quarter, which was specially suited for this purpose on account of the great number of large buildings, was requisitioned for the Army High Command. The transfer from East Prussia took place by rail in July 1942. Only small echelons of the headquarters remained in East Prussia and in the Camp Zeppelin, south of Berlin.

In Winniza, where the rear services of Army Group A were also stationed, only a small part of the population was evacuated, namely, from the section requisitioned for the Army High Command. In the other parts of the city, life continued as before, with market activities, processions, theater and concerts in the People's Park. Barbed-wire fences were considered unnecessary, but the roads leading to the headquarters area were watched by guards and sentries. All houses in which headquarters personnel were billeted were renovated and electric lighting and running water were installed, so that the entire quarter was most comfortable and suited for the purpose.

The work of the General Staff was not once disturbed in this city, in fact there were even no air raids. It was safe for headquarters personnel to move about singly, to take rides or walks even beyond the city limits without fear of incidents, because of the mutual confidence between the population and the occupying forces. During the entire

four months which the headquarters stayed in the city there was no friction and no reprisals of any sort became necessary. Produce was procured from the rich land of the environs, the major technical installations and utilities, such as the central slaughter house and the electricity works were utilized, but German personnel were employed to reinforce the Ukranian labor. In general, the principle of maintaining the greatest possible measure of independence was observed here, as had been the case in East Prussia, with additional food supplies from the surrounding country.

Air and rail connections were reorganized to use the Winniza airfield and the Brest-Litovsk - Shitomir - Kowel - Kowno railroad. The journey to Berlin now took about thirty-six hours.

In the late summer of 1942 the Chief of the General Staff, General Halder, went back to Germany, and General of the Infantry Zeitzler, who up to then had been Chief of Staff to the Commander-in-Chief West, took his place. Shortly after this change, the decision was taken to move the headquarters back to East Prussia. One important reason may have been the better signal communications with the Army Groups North, Finland, Norway, and also with the Balkans. The transfer took place at the beginning of November 1942; the East Prussian quarters were better suited for the winter.

Here life and work continued in the accustomed way. Numerous redispositions and changes in organization and size, due to the length and growing "totality" of the war, had to take place. Branches were reduced in size, were consolidated, working procedures were simplified,

unnecessary staff sections abolished, able-bodied personnel released for active service, the staffs combed out for surplus personnel and women and disabled soldiers were employed. These circumstances brought constant changes in the Organization. All this was especially true of the Army High Command, since the Chief of General Staff was anxious to set a good example.

However, sizeable new installations became necessary, such as camps specially equipped for the many hundreds of women helpers as clerk signal and economic auxiliaries. These new installations had to be provided at the existing headquarters, at the base camp and at future sites — for which plans were constantly under way.

On the whole, no appreciable personnel changes took place in 1943. The Chief of the General Staff, General Zeitzler, went to Berchtesgaden several times with small working staffs to be near Hitler. For this purpose parts of the mountain infantry barracks at Strub near Berchtesgaden were occupied, and a new working camp was built in the forest near Winkl, on the road half-way between Reichenhall and Berchtesgaden. At the order of the Headquarters Commandant plans were prepared for new quarters in the Salzburg-Reichenhall-Berchtesgaden areas against the event of the entire headquarters having to shift. The plans were in great detail and required numerous signal communication and building measures, which occupied the greater part of the year. Other plans for new quarters in Silesia, in the center of the Reich, and in the area of Giessen-Ohrdruf were considered, but in most cases these plans did not get beyond the initial stages and changed frequently.

In 1944 the problems of security and antiaircraft protection became more and more serious and urgent in East Prussia owing to the withdrawal of the fronts toward the eastern frontiers of Germany. An extension of the base camp at Zossen became necessary, since the headquarters personnel had increased considerably since 1941. Furthermore, the growing menace from the air in central Germany required the building of alternate quarters for the Berlin sections as well as a development of the existing air raid shelters.

It was the special mission of the Headquarters Commandant of the Army High Command to maintain uniformity in the administration, supply, internal routine and discipline of the frequently widely separated sections of the headquarters and to distribute the forces for security and antiaircraft defense in such a way that everything functioned smoothly at the place where the Chief of the General Staff happened to be at any given moment with the most important parts of the command group. There were times in 1943/44, for instance when Hitler was at Berchtesgaden, when the bulk of the headquarters was in East Prussia, other parts at Zossen, south of Berlin, and the top echelon at Berchtesgaden. At the same time new quarters were under construction at other places in the Reich and in the theaters of operation, in preparation for any transfer of the headquarters that might become necessary.

Thus, the limited manpower available was widely distributed and split up, and consequently, the Headquarters Commandant often had to travel far in the execution of his supervisory functions, to settle organizational problems, or to dissolve sections which had become

superfluous, so that often many weeks passed before a personal report, a conference he was ordered to attend or other reasons gave him an occasion to see and speak to the Chief of the General Staff personally.

In many cases the Headquarters Commandant received his orders, instructions, and plans thru the Central Branch of the General Staff, with whose Chief and staff there was a very lively exchange of ideas.

For these reasons, the Headquarters Commandant rarely had any opportunity to gain personal impressions of the actions, attitudes and ideas of the Chief of the General Staff, the chiefs of the Command Group and the Operations Branch, or of the Chief of Army Supply and Administration. At this level Hitler's security directive applied with particular severity, according to which each person was allowed to know only that which concerned him immediately, and only as much as was absolutely necessary. The locality of members of the highest command at any given time was kept most secret, as well as new plans or transfers.

The Headquarters Commandant had at his disposal a staff of about fifteen officers, twenty-five administrative officials, and approximately 100 other people. His assistant was a staff officer with the rank of a regimental commander, who was designated "Headquarters Commandant for Special Assignments" and who for a long time acted as commandant of the forest camps Fritz and Quelle. The reason for the large number of personnel was that, during transfers of the headquarters, work had to continue at one site while transfer to the next was in progress.

The administration of the entire headquarters was the responsibility of the Intendant, a civilian official ranking as a colonel, who had

under him several accounting offices, a motorised bakery company, a butchery company, a ration supply office, and a field kitchen instruction staff. This latter served for the training and technical supervision of about twenty field kitchens.

The medical service was in the hands of the Chief Medical Officer, a colonel, with a staff of six medical officers, one motor ambulance section, three dental stations and one field laboratory. Hospital cases were transferred to the nearest existing hospitals. Medical service was also extended to all headquarters troop units.

A Chief Veterinary Officer was in charge of the veterinary service until about the beginning of 1944. He also inspected the meat and other food supplies in all kitchens.

A guard battalion was in charge of the guard duty for all headquarters installations. At a later stage only two companies of older men, who were not fit for service at the front were available. Until then, infantry battalions of the field forces were detailed as guard battalion in rotation. During this detail they had the opportunity to rest their men and replenish their material and improve their field training.

Two construction battalions were always employed for the sometimes very comprehensive construction and maintenance work on buildings and roads. For this purpose, also, units were rotated from the front. In addition two specialised technical companies maintained the electrical light and power installations and the water supply installations for the headquarters, which, as mentioned above, was made as independent

of outside sources as possible in these matters.

Air raid protection was under one staff officer as Air Raid Protection Officer, who had numerous auxiliaries in all headquarters premises. With the growing menace from the air a well-organized passive defense and fire prevention service had to be established in all camps and barracks and adapted to the continuously changing requirements. The Air Raid Protection Officer was a member of the staff of the Headquarters Commandant.

Active air defense was provided by an antiaircraft artillery battalion, with four to six batteries from the field forces. In East Prussia the Army High Command AA battalion and Hitler's Headquarters AA battalion were combined to form a formidable AA barrier on the shores of Lake Mauer. Naturally, the Army High Command AA battalion was employed always to protect the most important point, the point where the Chief of the General Staff happened to be at any given time. In East Prussia the battalion was never seriously engaged. Later it was employed in the Warsaw area.

During winter, the batteries were also to serve as a protection against possible airborne landings, especially on the frozen lakes. The barrage fire plans required for this purpose and the coordination of action by all arms and security forces was one of the chief tactical tasks of the Headquarters Commandant. Special alert plans had been prepared for this purpose, and in times of tension, as in 1944, other troops of the military area concerned or of the field forces were included in the planning (for example, troops from the fortifications

around Loetzen in 1944).

Other headquarters units of the Army High Command included:

a. The 631st Field Printing Battalion.

This battalion consisted of a staff and three batteries; its personnel and very extensive equipment, which included the most up-to-date printing machinery and other facilities, were usually employed at three different points to meet the enormous demands of Hitler and the Army High Command in maps, forms, and printing material of all kinds.

b. The 631st Motor Transportation Battalion.

This battalion consisted of a staff and from three to four companies with about 700 motor vehicles of all kinds for the entire motor traffic requirements of the headquarters and all its installations. Thus, it had a command car company with a park of special vehicles to move a mobile command post of the headquarters, with the Chief of the Army General Staff, to any given point at any given time.

Provisions had also been made for rail transportation of a tactical group of the Chief of the General Staff to any theater of war. Two special trains were always held available, equipped with all technical facilities for staff work during travel, and arrangements were made for the rapid assembly of a third train for the other personnel. The Chief of Transportation and the Chief Signal Communications Officer also had small special trains at their disposal, all of which were equipped with working and sleeping facilities. Some of them were used on the East Front, in Ukraine, Hungary, and also on the North Front. For these

purposes, the Headquarters Commandant had to have personnel available as attendants on the trains. For air transportation and liaison service, the headquarters was initially assigned a squadron of liaison planes which was later increased to a whole wing. The base airfields were at Loetzen (East Prussia) and Rangsdorf (south of Berlin). The constant air liaison traffic to and from the army groups and Berlin necessitated the establishment of a regular schedule. The Headquarters Commandant was responsible for the protection of the ground service of the wing, for messing of the personnel and for the supply service.

The 631st Secret Field Police Group and the 631st Army Post Office were also among the staff groups whose service the Headquarters Commandant had to regulate.

The invasion of France by the Western Powers in June 1944 brought new problems, which changed in accordance with the decisions made at Hitler's Headquarters.

In the fall of 1944, it was decided to remove the headquarters of the Army High Command to the base camp at Zossen, south of Berlin. As the facilities there were inadequate, parts of the comprehensive barrack installations of Wuensdorf and also barracks at Potsdam were to be taken over as well. Owing to the necessity to evacuate military agencies and all central government agencies from Berlin into the area south of Berlin, the billeting situation became increasingly difficult. The Commander-in-Chief of the Replacement Training Army was in command of this area, and numerous conferences and repeated changes in disposition became unavoidable in the constantly narrowing area. For this reason,

headquarters agencies that were not absolutely essential for tactical reasons were evacuated, some to the area around Ohrdruf in Thuringia and some to the Reichenhall-Berchtesgaden area, in accordance with plans and preparations started in 1944, some of which had been completed. The top-level echelons, however, remained in the area around and south of Berlin as long as possible.

As a result of the circumstances just described, the Headquarters Commandant had to travel constantly between Berlin, Ohrdruf and Berchtesgaden in order to adapt the organization of the guard duties and security services, the administration and the supply services of these three chief groups of the headquarters to the changing situations.

In early 1945, it seemed that the planned move to Ohrdruf would materialize, so that preparations to accomodate the bulk of the headquarters there had to take precedence over all other considerations. At that time it was not possible to foresee how vulnerable Ohrdruf would become to air attack. Work was also pressed forward to prepare alternate headquarters sites at the health resorts along the northeastern fringes of the Thuringian Forest, such as Friedrichroda, Waltershausen, Tambach-Diethars, Georgenthal especially with regard to signal communications facilities.

The alternate Reichenhall-Berchtesgaden area with its forest camp "Beseler" (near the Winkl railroad station), that was finished around February 1945, was filled with dispensable elements of the headquarters more rapidly than had been expected.

On 15 March 1945 came the first and decisive air attack on the

base camp Zeppelin, where the Chief of the General Staff was still working. This raid slowed down but failed to paralyze the work of the Army High Command.

At the end of 1944, while headquarters was still in East-Prussia, General Guderian, hitherto Inspector General of Armored Forces, had been appointed as Chief of the General Staff and General of the Infantry Krebs had taken over as Chief of the Command Group.

In the second half of March 1945, in view of the fatal and disastrous development of the situation on all fronts and the penetration of the Allied armies into the interior of Germany, the decision was taken to divide the high command into separate groups. The top-level echelon remained in Berlin, and two separate command groups were formed, one for the north and one for the south. The Army High Command headquarters now disintegrated into a number of groups. The Ohrdruf elements, which were establishing themselves according to instructions, withdrew in the last minute before the American troops into the Reichenhall - Berchtesgaden area, which had long been prepared. The last elements to arrive were assigned to various places in the area of Rosenheim - Kufstein - Chiemsee - Wolfgangsee - the Lower Alps around Reichenhall as far as Berchtesgaden, together with innumerable other Government agencies and offices of all types, where they remained in extremely restricted premises until the end in May 1945.

The Chief of the General Staff, which post was held by General Krebs in the last days of the war, withdrew to the North Group. Important tactical elements from the Army High Command headquarters in

the southern part of Bavaria were placed under General Winter, who was in command of Wehrmacht Command Group South at Lake Koenigsee.

On 30 April 1945, the headquarters of the Army High Command was finally dissolved.

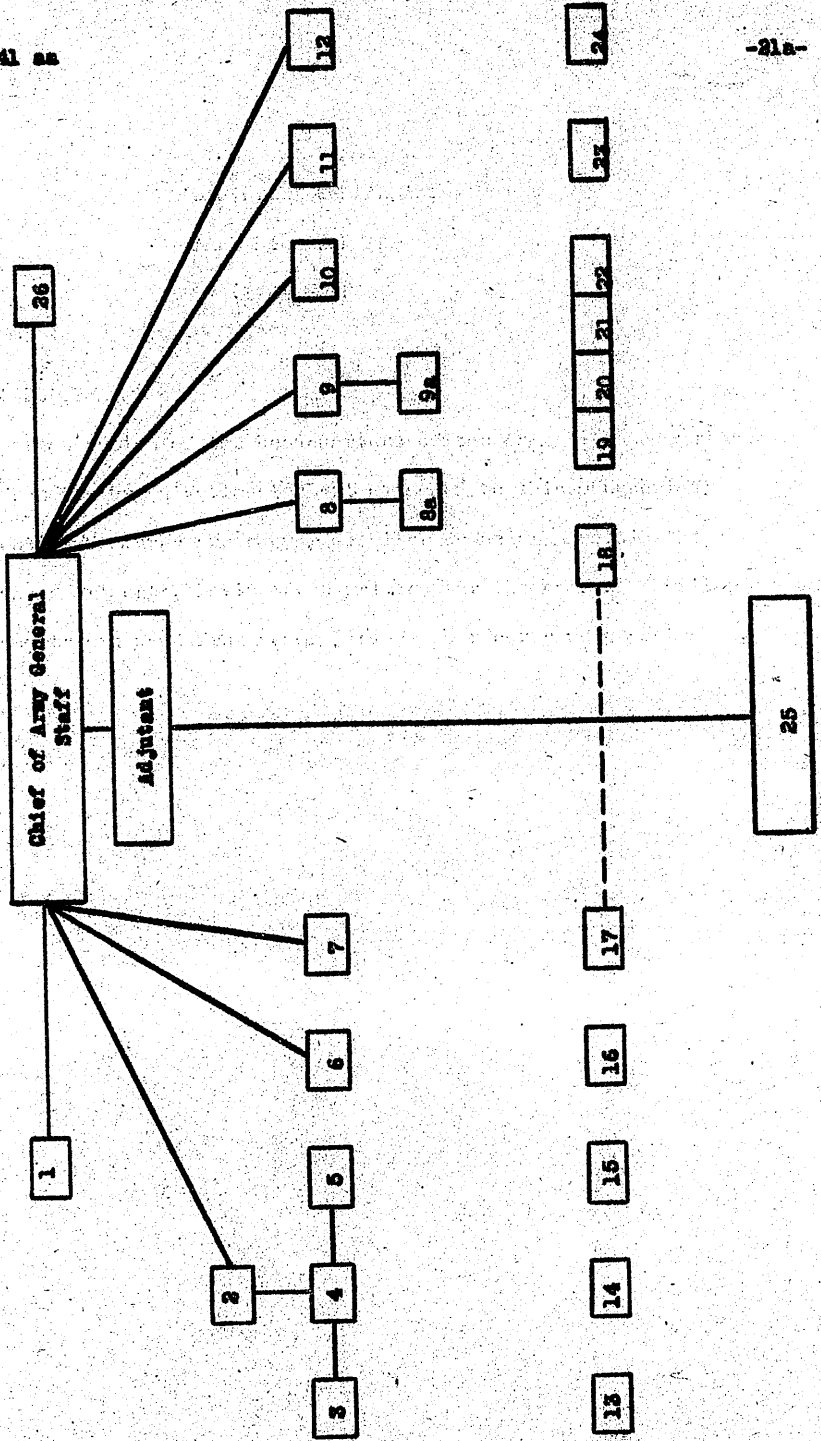
LEGEND TO THE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

ARMY HIGH COMMAND HEADQUARTERS

Chef G.St.d.H.	Chief of Army General Staff
Adj.	Adjutant of the Chief of Army General Staff
1	Central Section of Army General Staff
2	Command Group (consisting of 3, 4, and 5) which handled command problems in accordance with directives from the Chief of General Staff
3	Operations Branch)
4	Organization Branch) form Command Group (item 2 above)
5	Foreign Armies Intelligence Branch (East))
6	Foreign Armies Intelligence Branch (West)
7	Training Branch. Incorporated war experiences in instructions and manuals for field forces and Replacement Training Army
8 8a	Chief Army Signal Officer with Chief of Signal Intelligence
9 9a	Chief of Army Transportation with Chief of Railroad Operation Troops
10	Chief of Mapping and Surveying
11	Inspector General of Armored Forces, affiliated to Army High Command Headquarters
12	National Socialist Guidance Officer with Chief of Army General Staff, at same time supreme authority of this organization in the field forces

13	First Echelon of Army Personnel Office with Branch P III, which handled General Staff Officer affairs
14	Luftwaffe Liaison Officer with a section of the Luftwaffe Intelligence Branch for evaluation of reports from the air forces, and interpretation of aerial photographs for the army groups
15	Naval Liaison Officer
16	Attaché Branch (Military Attachés of Allied States)
17	General for special assignment (legal affairs of entire Army)
18	Counterintelligence Branch (Security, Secret Field Police, Military Police, temporarily handled by 17, above)
19 - 22	Chief Infantry Officer Chief Artillery Officer Chief Engineer Officer Chief of Chemical Troops These chiefs of arms and services acted as advisers to the Chief of the Army General Staff on organization, equipment, armament, training, command
23	Four Generals with staffs for special assignments, in most cases on special assignment with Army Groups in front areas
24	General of the Voluntary Units of the Eastern Peoples
25	Chief of Army Supply and Administration, with his own organization
26	Headquarters Commandant, Army High Command

Organization of OKH Headquarters



Headquarters Commandant, Army High Command

Working Staff of about 15 officers, 35 officials, 100 other personnel

Commandants for special assignments

Chief Administration Officer	Chief Medical Officer	Chief Veterinary Officer
Administration Office	Medical Section	
Rations Supply Office	Motorized Ambulances	
Accounting Office	Dental Stations	
Bakery Company	Field Laboratory	
Butchery Company		
Post Exchange		
Field Kitchen		
Instruction Staff		

Headquarters Units

1 Guard Battalion - later only 2 Guard Companies

2 Construction Battalions

1 Motor Transportation Battalion
(Staff and 3 Companies)

1 Field Printing Battalion

1 Army Antiaircraft Artillery Battalion

2 Headquarters Companies

1 Liaison Air Wing

2 Special Trains

1 Field Police Group

1 Field Post Office